MENACING THE MINISTRY.

RADICALS DISSATISFIED WITH MR. GLAD. STONE'S APPOINTMENTS

NOT LIKELY TO SUPPORT THE PREMIER IN SUB-GREENATING EVERYTHING TO HOME

RULE-WORK MAPPED OUT AT

A CABINET COUNCIL. Copyright: 1892: By the New York Associated Pers., London, Aug. 19.—Mr. Gladstone's selection of some minor members of the Radical section for minor

pass in the Government has not remedled the tactical take made in the exclusion of Radical representam the Cabinet. Thorough Radicals further teclare that there is not a man among the whole of the latest appointments who is genuinely attached to progressive opinions—Sidney Buxton, perhaps, excepted. The three new whips, Messrs, Causton, McArthur and Ellis, though nominal Rallenis, bave never shown that sympathy with democratic move-ments which is now recognized as the leading inpiration of the left wing of the Liberal party. The is now universally recognized that Mr. Gladstone has carefully avoided admitting to office men who are in anywise identified with independent Rad-

Pseudo-Radicals like Mr. Burt, the miners delegate, who is a submissive Gladstonian, and Mr. Ellis, who is called a Radical because he is strongly in favor of Courch disestablishment, were admissible because they have never made a coverant with the Progressive wing; while those tainted with democratic notions, men of the Labouchere stamp, have been ignored. The exclusion of Mr. Stansfeld is explained by stocken papers as due to his expressed desire not to hold office; but Mr. Stansfeld himself says that it must have been due to other causes. Mr. Stansfeld was ready to accept office, and seemed to expect his former Cabinet post; but Mr. Gladstone never communicated with him.

Mutterings of the storm that will now assuredly burst from Radical regions are already distinctly heard. An article in "The Star" to-night, after attacking the Government for refusing to hold a winter session of Parliament and delaying Radical legislation, cludes: "Let us keep our powder dry, hoping for the Londoners cannot disguise from themselves the fact that, though they have given Mr. Gladstone one. ualf of his majority, London is practically any voles in the Government." The note which "The " strikes indicates the drift of the Radical oppo They will refuse to support Mr. Gladstone in ordinating everything to Home Rule and will take independent action on social reforms. danger menaces the Government in the attitude of th Weish members, some of whom have given assurance to their constituencies that they will not vote for Home Rule unless a bill to disestablish the Church in

Mr. Gladstone's plans to meet some of the danger threatening an early overthrow of the Government are already seen in the formation of Cabinet commi are already seen in the formation of Cabinet committees. At to day's Cabinet council, during a two hours' sitting devoted to alloting work and preparing measures embodying part of the Newcasile programme, three committees, in addition to the Home-Rule Committee, were formed. One committee is charged with labor questions, another is to draft bills for rural reform and local option, and the third is charged with a measure of the first importance, reforming electoral registration. With masterly promptitude the Premier has already cut out work for his colleagues that will make the coming session fruitful.

THE CANAL TOLLS DISPUTE. DECISION OF THE DOMINION CARINET TO TERMI-NATE THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT THE CLOSE OF THIS SEATON.

Toronto, Aug. 19 .- A dispatch from Montreal to "The Empire" (Government organ), says: "A number of subjects were up for discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, but the question of ils came in for the greater part of the day' deliberations, the same being decided upon the following lines: 'That, in pursuance of the views of the Government as to the temporary character of the existing order in Conneil respecting the canal tolls, and of its future policy in that behalf, the contemplated termination of the existing system appears to prevail in the United States on the subject Washington Government. The numerous contract the present season under the existing regulation render it practically impossible to make an earlier change. In consequence of the injury which would be caused to companies and individuals in the performance of their obligations."

Referring to the Government's action pire" says: "The Government has, on the whole, sched a wise conclusion. Instead of taking the advice of those who were for peace at any price, and favored a reversal of the Canadian policy right has resolved not to abolish the relate this seson. It is intended, however, in view of the serious misapprehension which exists in the United States upon Canada's course in this matter, to conver to the Washington authorities an infimation that at the end of the present season the Order in Council allowing the relate will terminate. The advantage of this course is evident, because it leaves open the possi tility, before another season comes round, of reaching some arrangement with the United States Government which will be satisfactory to both countries. Canada is certainly prepared for any agreement that is not one-sided and which rests upon a fair basis of give and take; but this country is not to be coerced now or at any other time."

"The Montreal Gazzette," discussing the decision of Sir John Caldwell Abbett and his Ministers, says: "The line of policy the Ministry has taken should all, except, perhaps, the Oglensburg elevator and their associates, who, it is suspected, have been behind the movement for retallation. While it i not known what the United States Government will do, it is reasonable to expect that the statements of this country's intention will be accepted as outlining a fair solution of the dispute; and this more so be interests are concerned in cause the United States' the maintenance of the St. Lawrence route as a competitor for the export grain frade."

"The Mail" says: "A proposition is to be made to the United States Government to the effect that the relate on grain shall cease with the present shipping season, the reason put forward for this delay being the reluctance of the Government to interfere with or discrange the contracts already entered into by vessel-owners. This is a rather weak settlement of the lastness. The proposal is neither dignified nor statesmanlike. Either the Government are right with regard to the rebate, or they are wrong. If the present arrangements with regard to canal tolls and rebate are tenable, they certainly ought not to be relinquished on account of the threats of a toreign contended for, they should be abandoned at once. I sen are liable to lose through the Government re vieing its fiscal arrangements. It is plain that arrangemen's previous to the revision were fau It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to imburse them, and not to seek their reimbursem at the hands of a neighboring State."

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19 .- According to the officia returns, there were reported yesterday throughout 7,877 new cases of cholera and 3,482 death from the disease. Compared with the report of yes terday, giving the new cases and deaths for day, to day's report shows a decrease of 581 new cases, and an increase of 275 deaths. The disease con tinues to race with increasing virulence in the Caucasus August 15 there were 1,211 new cases reported. The percentage of deaths in Kuban is enormous, reaching ever 50 per cent. On August 15 the deaths reported

The official reports say that the condition of affairat Nijni-Novgorod is improving. The Governor has abolished several of the stations in which people were held for observation, and the sanitary inspection of steambouts and railway trains has been suspended. The number of visitors to the fair is daily increasing. It lasts for eight weeks, as a rule; but it is thought now owing to the better conditions prevailing, that the time may be extended this year.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF INDIA. London, Aug. 19 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from Calentta says that the Government has informed the Currency Association that it is unable to comply with the request of the association that the Government

appoint a commission to inquire into the advisability

THE INTENSE HEAT IN EUROPE. ANOTHER DAY OF SUFFERING ON THE CONTI-

Berlin, August 19.-The heat throughout Germany continues intense. The thermometer in this city Orford Copper Company, who is et present al registered 90 degrees in the shade to-day. Owing Louterbrunnen in Switzerland. "Village Grindelwald. factory would be prostrated by the heat, operations suspended there to-day. Instruction in the municipal schools was suspended this afternoon, because of the hot weather. This action was taken or the school authorities in consequence of a request

Paris, August 10,-The hot weather is having a fatal effect upon live stock being transported by the railways, hundreds of head of cattle, sheep and swine having perished. The abnormal heat prevalis everywhere in France, and is having a serious upon business. Many men working in founderies, glassworks and other places where hot fires are used have been prostrated. Four deaths from sunstroke were reported yesterday. A bank clerk and a woman named Weiss were made insane by the sun. woman was close to the Scine when she lost her reason and, running to the river, she threw Some bystanders rescued her. To-night the Reat is lessening in Paris, and the people are looking forward to more endurable weather to-

Vienna, August 19.-The mercury here to-day reached 110 degrees in the shade. There is a high wind prevailing, but it brings no relief. It carries with it heavy clouds of white dust, choking every body, filling the houses and covering anything. Al the leaves on the trees and the grass in the Ringstrasse have been shrivelled up. Several persons have

from sunstroke to day. London, August 19.-Yesterday there was a slight decrease in the intense heat that prevailed here since Saturday, but to-day the mercury has gone up again and the atmosphere is as oppressive as ever. There was a heavy thunderstorm last night, but it only temporarity cooled the air. Heavy damage was done by lightning in the vicinity of Windsor Castle and Hatfield House, Lord Salisbury's residence in Hertfordshire.

Hertfordshire.

Budapest, August 19.—The mercury touched 116 degrees in the shade here today. Were it not for the fact that the air is dry, life would be scarcely endurable under the conditions prevailing.

THE UMBRIA LOWERS A RECORD. HER TIME THE PASTEST EVER MADE BY A SINGLE-SCREW STEAMER ON THE

EASTWARD PASSAGE.

London, Aug. 19.-The Cunard Line steame Captain McKay, from New-York August 13 for Liver pool, passed Browhead at 1:50 p. m. to-day. She made the run in 5 days, 22 hours and 45 minutes.

This beats the best previous record for a single There is only one better record for any ship on an Eastern passage, and that is the record of 5 days, 21 hours, 3 minutes, made by the Teutonic, of the White Star Line, last year. The news of the much gratification at the office of the Cunard Line in this city. The Umbria, though not a new ship, is far from being a slow one. On her last trip westward the Umbria lowered the record for single-screw ships and made a new Fecord for the Cunard Line. Her time on that trip was 5 days, 22 hours, 7 minutes.

A RUSSO CHINESE CONVENTION. RUSTIAN CONSULATES TO BE PLACED IN THE LEADING TOWNS OF CHINA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19,-The "Viedomosti" says China for the establishment of Russian consulates at the leading towns of China. The convention also provides that the Chinese Minister, who is now accredited to several European courts, will become Min-ister to Russia exclusively.

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. Copyright; 1892; By the New York Associated Press.

London, Aug. 19.-The Associated Press has high authority to state that the new Government will not interfere with the completed arrangements for the International Monetary Conference.

The report of the committee of the Imperial Federa

n League, proposing a scheme for the defence of the United Kingdom and the British colonies, will be sub mitted to the council of the League in November After approval of the scheme, Mr. Gladstone will be asked to summon a conference of colonial statesmen to discuss the project with representatives of the Im-

Ireland, is partly derived from American land investments of his father, who held e0,000 acres in the United States, Lord Crewe makes Baron Houghton allowance of £10,000 yearly during his tenure of It is expected that Mrs. Maybrick will soon be re-

leased from prison. It is understood that both Sir Churles Russell, the new Attorney-General, and Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, are in favor of her re-lease. lease.

Lord Rosebery Intends to build a Town Hall at Queensferry, Scotland, in memory of his wife.

The Prince of Wales is at Homburg. There are many English and American visitors there.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Berlin, Aug. 19 .- After the review of the Garde du Corps yesterday, at the Templehof, a banquet was given by Emperor William at the new palace. In spenking to a tonst, the Emperor declared that he derived great pleasure from the fact that the date. August 18, the day when the Garde du Corps had se honorably fulfilled their duty at the battle of Gravelotte, in the Franco-Pru-sian war, coincided with the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who presented a bright example to soldiers of a ruler who was imbued with a most noble sense of devotion to The Emperor added: "The alliance between

him and myself is the surest guaranter of peace. In conclusion, Emperor William called for three cheers for his Austrian ally, and the guests responded

According to the "National Zeitung," the Emperor at the banquet denied that the Government intended to adopt the proposal for two years' military service, instead of three years, as at present. The "National Zeitung" declares that the Emperor said he would rather have a smaller army with longer service. As Chancellor von Caprivi 1s known to be an ad-vocate of a two-years' military service. Emperor William's declaration against a reduction of the term of service will, it is believed, force the Chancellor to

STEAMER WRECKED AND THIRTY LIVES LOST.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.-The steamer Grigorieuw, plying upon the Volga and its tributaries, has been wrecked at Nijni-Novgorod. The vessel carried many passengers, and there was great excitement among them when she struck. IA heavy storm was prevailing at the time, and several of the passengers jumped overboard and attempted to reach the shore by swit Thirty of the passengers and crew were drowned.

Many of those on board fleated ashere on chairs, tables, etc., while the more cool-headed, who walted for the small boats to be launched, were landed with out difficulty.

AMERICAN PORR IN GERMANY.

Chicago, Aug. 19 .- In reference to the report from and bacon, Secretary Rusk, who is in this city, says or bacon bearing our Government certificate of in pection contained any trichinae. There have been eats which did not bear the Government stamp, but were certified by some of the German consuls in the United States, which have passed into Germany. They are doubtless those alluded to in the dispatch We have been unable to meet the demand in Germany our inspected meats. They sell for 50 cents 100 pounds higher than the uninspected article. Germany has never refused our inspection. We have no objection to their inspection.

THE FIRE AT GRINDELWALD.

Berne, Aug. 19.-Telegraphic communication has een restored with Grindelwold, the village which was breatened with destruction by fire yesterday. Fifty aildings were destroyed. Embers from the burning were carried a long distance from the illage, and chalets miles away from Grindelwald were are. When the fire broke out the guests at the Hotel Baer devoted themselves to saving their luggage and valuables. When their property was secured they ioined the villagers and the guests from

of establishing a gold standard in India, and that, in view of the alarming condition of affairs and the danger of a crisis, the Government declare what steps it proposes to take to allay the panic existing in the country. in session at Grindelwald. The conference will meet in the Zwinglan parish church. The Bishop of Warrester, the president of the Westeyans, and Canon Farrar will successively preside over the September

To the Editor of The Tribune. This morning I have received the for cable from Robert M. Thompson, president of the o the fear that the workmen in the Spandau gan switzerland, half destroyed by fire. Loss on poor people great. I have guaranteed and will depose \$500, if more subscribed. Send any additional sul-

scriptions to Volksbank, Interlaken, order Professor Itayley, Willington College, who as committee will apply subscriptions."
Will you kindly insert this in the next issue of will you shiply insert this in the least issue your paper. Any one destring to subscribe for the relief of the poor of Grindelwald could send the money directly to Professor Bayley, or if they stacked I would receive the subscriptions at this office and forward it from here.

CHARLES C. CORNWELL.

No. 37 Wall-st., August 19.

ARAFS DEFEATED BY A CONGO STATE FORCE. Brussels, Aug. 19.-A dispatch from the Congo State

announces that a Congo state force has defeated the Arabs on the Sankaron River, near the place where the Hodister expedition was massacred. Ten chiefs were killed and 700 men were captured by the troops. The Governor does not think that the rising will

PREVALENCE OF GLANDERS IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 19.-Glanders is so prevalent in London that the authorities have issued special instructions to the inspectors. They recommend the com plete isolation of horses that are suspected of being infected with the disease, and the slaughter of every nnimal that is known to be suffering with it. Every horse in the city is being strictly watched. The public drinking troughs have been closed.

THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S AT GIBRALTAR. Gibraltar, Aug. 10.-The New-York schoolship Mary's, which is cruising, has arrived here.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE HERE.

THE BRIDEGROOM BELIEVED TO BE A GILSEY.

HIS YOUNG WIFE HAD BEEN A SERVANT AND AN ALDERMAN MARRIED THEM.

Among the auxious couples who presented elves for marriage at the City Hall in the sunlight of Tuesday morning were a young man and woman whose appearance attracted the excited attention of se duties take them into the committee-room of the Board of Aldermen. The man was a little above e medium height, dark to the verge of swarthiness His pale, delicate features bore the unmistak stamp of refinement. His black hair was brushed off his forehead, while a somewhat firm and hard mout by his side, pale, slender and fair haired, with large, speaking gray eyes, were a handsome dark travelling ess and light straw hat. Accompanying her were two other women-the first middle-aged, apparently er mother, and the second a short, stoutly built blonde. The party quietly took their places in the seats appropriated to those in waiting for marriage, and chatted in French Interspersed with snatches of English until Alderman Whitfeld Van Cott entered the

then to take careful observation of anything or any body. Three couples had to be turned off and he wanted to get back to his coal business. Coupleand tearful. Then the dark young man and his fa partner stood up. Alderman Van Cott Just noticed that the young man wore speciacles and had an affection in one of his eyes, but he was in too much typed queries and answers, which hide so many rematte and dramatic stories. He started slightly when in reply to one of the questions the young man said promptly "Peter Gilsey, Jr." but apparently thought paid and the Alderman went home. City Hall had ever heard that name before

dusively that the man who married Caroline Dreve then Peter Glisey, jr., grandson of the man who founded the great estate which bears his name illsey left three sons, John, Henry and Peter. Peter, House and is now with his family in the Catskills

Young Glisey is a medical student, and, it is said, quiet, dreamy and absent is disposition and manner. Just how or when he became acquainted with Miss Dreyer is not clear to anybody but themselves. Miss Drever is the daughter of a poor woman who carns a fivelihood by doing housework for a cheap German staurant in West Fourth-st. Her parents came t barely three years since Dreyer separated from his wife, and, taking his two sons with him, went to Paris, where he now serves as head bookkeeper for hig business house. Mheteen months ago Miss Dreyer who is now twenty years old, left the service of A he had been employed as house girl, and since that ime has followed various employments, the precis nature of which, however, her mother is unable to the garret of the roar tenement-house No. 204 Wooster One day Caroline told her mother that she had me

the garret of the rear tenement-house No. 204 Woosters.

3. One day Caroline told her mother that she had not a quiet, studious, genticmanily fellow named Gilsey who loved her and would marry her. She knew nothing of his family, except that lacy were "rich and owned the big hotel in Broadway."

Mrs. Dreyer saw no objection to the marriage, and in due course Caroline introduced the young man to her mother. Mr. Gilsey, according to Mrs. Dreyer's story, said that he was the son of one of the Gilsey helrs and the nephew of the others, that he had been born in the family mansion in Washington Square, and was the grandson of old Petry Gilsey, who built up the property. He was, he said, a medical student, and was seen to be graduated. Mrs. Dreyer and Caroline lost no time in clinching their hold on the rich prize that had failed to them, and now Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gilsey, ir, are spending the honeymoun somewhere in New Jersey. While young Mrs. Gilsey's mother was telling the story the blonde who had assisted at the wedding ceremony stood by her side, prompting her here and there and detily checking her when she scemed inclined to rell too much.

"We satisfied ourselves that everything was solid and straight," said the blonde, who would give no other name than Fiorehee. "Saw his uncle and know him to be just what he said."

John and Henry Gilsey, the young man's unclesser out of the city. No positive information on the subject of the ideality of the man who married Miss Dreyer could be collained from them. The description given of Mr. Gilsey by several persons closely acquainted with him tallies down to the smallest leaves little doubt in their minds that Missierey has indeed become a member of the Gilsey family.

A DEMAND ON TURKEY FOR REPARATION.

AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S HOUSE BURNED-GUNBOATS ORDERED TO THE VICINITY. 0 Washington, Aug. 19.-The Secretary of State !

day received a cable dispatch from the United State harge d'Affaires at Constantinople, informing him the arried; and that the lives of the missionaries are I tanger. He believes that if prompt action is me couries will be in serious danger in other places. The building of Dr. Bartlett's residence was originally stopped by the local authorities. On application be fused, unless Dr. Partlett would furnish a bond of not children on the premises. The withholding of dantinople. The legation applied to the Sublim Porte for such permission, contending that treaty right of Americans extended not only to the purchase land, but to the enjoyment of the same. The perm was finally granted by the Sultan and it appears that immediately after the receipt of this permit by the seil authorities the house was burned. secretary Foster promptly cabled the Charge

d'Affaires to make urgent demand for effective pro-tection, indemnity, panishment of the guity parties, and reprimand of the authorities, if found remiss. The United States cruisers Newark and Bennington, now on their way to Genoa, will be ordered to the vicinity of the outrace to support this demand.

ERIE TAXPAYERS PROTEST. WANTTHE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

IT COSTS THE COUNTY \$30,000 A DAY TO

HAVE THE NATIONAL GUARD.

APPEALS TO MAYOR DISHOP AND SHERIFF BECK-FORTY-FIVE CARLOADS OF SOLDIERS SWELL TERLESS IN A DRIVING RAIN AND

POORLY FED-ROADS MOVING TRAINS-LATEST PHASE OF THE STRIKE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Buffalo, Aug. 19. -Public opinion has developed in an unexpected direction to-day. Five hunared men are on strike and 8,000 soldiers are here to keep them out of mischief. This will cost Erie County, as nearly as can be estimated; up his voice, and the striking switchmen urned a large part of public sympathy in their favor by an urgent request that the soldiers who have been pouring into the city all day be sent

news of the day.

trainmen and non-union men, had a long conference with Mayor Bishop and Sheriff Beck in what they were entitled to demand? that the washed in it. armed force be taken away from Euffalo, and the people relieved of their presence and the expense military had been employed for purposes other than these for which they were intended. the yards." They were now being used to keep men at work who were anxious to leave if allowed to go, and who were forced to work twelve hours a day by intincidation and in violation of the State

The second delegate said he was a working man and a taxpayer, and he thought he had a better right to ask that his property be protected from unjust taxation created for the beneof the railroads, than the roads had to insist on military protection, when it was not needed to guard life or property, but merely to protect the roads in the employment of non-union laborers.

The third delegate said: "There's one thing you certainly should investigate Mr. Mayor, and that is the slavery which exists right out there at East Buffalo. I was furnished this morning with the names of seven men who are eager and willing to quit work if they were allowed to get out of the milroad yard. They were brought here from the East and are guarded while at work, and locked in the Lehigh Valley round house at other times, so that they cannot get

Major Bishop was also visited by a large delegation of tax-payers, not connected with the strike, and from them he heard much the same

it was a useless waste of money to keep the great number of troops here at such an expense to the county. "We do not want any one to come from New-

York and dictate to us," sold one of the men We are law-abiding citizens and are only demanding the rights we are justly entitled

The men asked that the officials appoint a time when they would give them a decided answe as to whether or not they would withdraw the

erty of the railroads was set on fire and destroyed, who did it, but the fact remains that it was done, and the militia is merely here to see that these things do not occur again. The troops are not here

"For my part," said Mayor Bishop, "I can only say that as soon as business is resumed and men and trains pass unmolested, the troops will be with-

"Well, gentlemen," said one of the party, " have received the answer and withdraw. The answer means that the militia will not be withdrawn till we are compelled to emigrate and others have een brought to fill our places."

The Supervisors' committee on laws and legisla tion will hold a special meeting at the City Hall to-morrow morning to consider the advisability of alling a special meeting of the Board of Suprvisors to take action in the matter of the retention of

"The Enquirer" in an editrial this afternoon said that to order out 8,000 men three days after outrages had ceased "savors of imbecility."

Both Police Commissioners said to-day: "There vals no necessity of calling out the military so far s the city of Buffalo is concerned. It was done without our sanction, and, in fact, against our

It is generally called to mind that General Peter C. Doyle, who gave the word for calling on the whole State Guard, is general northern freight

trikes, but the fact has developed that the Lehigh

agent on the Lehigh Valley. LEHIGH TRAINMEN AND FIREMEN. Up to 9 o'clock to-night there had been no new

firemen have grievances of their own, and are read to strike on their own account. At 5 o'clock a delegation of Lebigh firemen came up from Sayre. Cenn.; and at once went into secret session with Grand Master Workman Sweeney, of the switch men. No one would tell what took place, but there are more indications than at any previous time that the firemen and trainmen are going out. A decisive meeting is being held to-night. It appears that the engineers of the Lehigh road now want to come out; and a committee, it is said, hus one to Toronto to lay their case before Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of L. comotive Engineers. Should be give the order for them to strike, then the engineers on all roads except the Central, may be expected to be called out to aid the engineers on the Lehigh, and if this is done, trainmen, conductors and firemen on all the road will probably take a band in the fight in short order. That would mean the entire suspension of railroad business, both freight and passenger.

And to this complication there is dable to be added a milroad telegraphers' strike. The New-Yerk Central engineers will not be called out in any case, for a three-year contract exists between them and the officials of the Central road.

There is no more talk of arbitration missioner Florence F. D novan said this after mon: "It was just as we expected. We did not suppose for a moment the railron's would arbitrate the matter when we proposed it, and therefore we are not disappointed. The presence of so many troops has put a quietus on the strike; and why so many soldiers were sent here is a mystery to me. At the most, there are but 500 men out on all the tied-up roads, and then are 8,000 soldiers in this city where 3,000 would have answered all the purposes."

SUFFERINGS OF THE SHELTERLESS TROOPS. About 7 a. m., to day, forty-five carloads of troops came into the Central station. The 13th

Regiment, of Brooklyn, 600 strong, immediately went into camp at the Elk-st. market grounds The 22d Regiment also came in and were sent out to the Tifft Farm. The 4th, Yonkers, and 23d, Hudson, separate companies are with them. The 23d and 71st, New-York, regiments arrived a little later. The 12th Regiment, with the 19th and 15th separate companies, of Poughkeepsie, are out in the fields around Babcock-st. Lieutenant Haws, of the 22d, New-York, said after

Tribune.

his arrival: "We have 500 men in camp here and it's a miserable hole. The men have had nothing to eat since they left New-York, and there is no place to buy anything. We have no tents, and will have to lie on the ground. We can't imagine why we have been brought here. There has been no riot. We have seen no assemblage of strikers. Everything where we are is peaceful as Sunday, and it seems to be the same

all along the line." A driving rain, which began to pour down shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon, made things very uncomfortable for those shelterless men. The 12th Regiment had an especially hard time of it. The men sheltered themselves under \$30,000 a day. Hence, t'e taxpayer has lifted lumber piles as best they could, and at 6 o'clock some of them were seen sleeping in puddles of They were completely fagged out. None of the New-York or Brooklyn men had tents.

The 65th's boys complain bitterly of the lack home again at once. This is the most significant of accommodations. Said one:, "I want to wash, but have only had one chance to wash decently A committee of four! representing switchmen, since Sunday. If we only had soap and towels we might get along a little better. There is just one hydrant in our camp, and the fellows had the Mayor's office to-day. The chairmen said to wash in the street gutters this morning. It gets they had come as citizens and taxpayers to ask a little dirty after thirty or forty men have

"Our records show," said Grand Master Sweeney to-day, "that over 700 non-union men have been their keeping. He did not see why they should brought into the city during the strike. We have e brought here at the instance of H. Walter sent some away. Some have gone away them-Webb and the other railroad magnates, and selves. We suppose the others are held prisoners used as a force against the workmen. The by the militia stationed in the yards and at the Erie machine shops, for they are not working in ERIE SHOPS FORCED TO CLOSE.

To-morrow the big Eric shops will close' tem porarily, throwing 600 men out of work. The lack of switching facilities and the practical cessation of traffic have left the men without any In addition, sixty-nine men employed at the East Buffalo machine shops, comprising about three-fourths of the force, have been turned off. At 3 o'clock this afternoon an Erie train, mov-

from the elevators at Ohio-st., was stoned. Yardmaster Barrett says positively that the miscreants were Erie switchmen, and that he has their names. An affidavit signed to-day by twelve men who

were brought into Buffalo to take the places of the strikers, stated that they were brought here from New-York on the understanding that they were not to take the places of strikers. When they arrived they received their breakfasts in the presence of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and then were turned out to do the work which the strikers had dropped. They had been promised, they swore, situations as timekeepers and foremen over gangs of men, and would not be taken anywhere near the strike. They were also promised transportation back to New-York whenever they wished it. They refused to accept the work given to them, and went to see C. A. Brunn, who, they say, denied point that no harm had been done, that no that they had been promised transportation back acts of lawlessness had been committed, and that They are thus left in Buffalo without means. They were turned over to the poormaster. Grand Master Sweeney, of the switchmen, has

written a proposition to the various tied-up roads affering to submit the differences between roads and men to the arbitration of three disinterested residents of Buffalo. He has received an answer from the Lake Shore stating their side of the case and ignoring his proposition. It is said that the other roads will do likewise. TO-DAY WILL TEST THE COMPANIES.

Unless new complications are developed before orning the public may fairly measure the ac-"Now," said Sheriff Ecck, "we don't know what will happen, but we do know what has taken place. We know that on Sunday might the property of the railroads was set on fire and destroyed, and that passenger trains were held and other unlawful acts were committed. We do not know lawful acts were committed. We do not know a construction of 2,000 men was placed on duty, but the railroads was read to the new switchmen. The 4th Brigade assured to the new switchmen. assured to the new switchmen. The 4th Brigade of 2,000 men was placed on duty, but the railroad officials held that 2,000 men were not sufficient to protect their new employes in traffic on the 600 miles of yard tracks which lie within this gity and vicinity. Hence, 5,000 more troops were ordered, and are here. Their assignment to duty today. To night every command has been going forward today. To night every command has been placed. Every militiaman will be picketed in the morning, and under these conditions, which meet all the demands of the roads, their officials must all the demands of the roads, their officials must be conditioned to the roads. on that their reiterated claims of abundant ave been well founded. Careful insure the

tion that their retterated claims of abundant help have been well founded. Careful inquiry through the strike districts to-lay hav demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the companies have at hard the men they have claimed.

In the Central yards personal observation of the men who are waiting leads to conclusions of posed to the strikers statements that the new men are restrained of their liberty. The Lake Shore road, one of the Central's Western feeders, has enough men in its yard to-night to man the usual number of switching engines. They arrived Thurslay maket, and will undoubtelly be put to work in the mening. The Eric foday moved five trains with ten switching crews, and have in quarters more than the number of men normally employed in sending out the Erica daily queta of twenty trains eastbound. The central road is to-night moving traffic in its yards for the first time since the atrike began. The Lehigh road has in one of its round houses men sefficient, the officials assert, to move its traffic interesting the officials assert, to move its traffic interesting and the Nickel Plate, the last road tied up, is possibly the only one of these affected which may not have secured new help.

MOVING CARS WITHOUT SOLDHERS. MOVING CARS WITHOUT SOLDIERS.

Twenty cars of live stock were delivered to the New-York Central by the Michigan Central at Plack Rock this morning. A Black Rock yard engine was coupled on to the train at 8:30 o'clock, and a start made for East Buffalo. Non-union switchmen were in charge of the trains, and threw the switchmen were in energy of the trains, and there the switches necessary to get out of the yards. No soldiers were placed on top of the cars, as their presence yesterday seemed to excite the railroad men in the vicinity. As was the case yesterday, a large crowd gathered at the Amberst-st. rossing, and watched the train pall by. No vicinities was offered, and only the undertone of the statement of the provides the provides the provides the statement of the provides series was offered, and only the underlone of this satisfaction that arose from the crowd as they watched the work of their non-union competitors told their feelings. At the cross-cut junction stations, soldiers were on guard, and the train sompassed within the military lines.

The Central and Eric passenger depots were exampled with anyons person is this marning, some

The Central and Life passenger depois were crowded with anxious persons this morning, some awaiting the arrival of friends and others desirous of a large number of Odd Fellows augmented the confusion, and it was almost impossible to get through the mass of people at the station. In clicited the fact that the passenger trains were transing only a few minutes behind time. It looked as if there ared be no fear felt by any terron intending to leave the city. Soldiers were numerous at the depots, and suspicious characters were not allowed to loiter around, were storted early trains coming in the acters were not allowed to folder around, real of the early trains coming in this morning a stopped east of Louisiana and Chicago and the passengers were obliged to finish journey by the Central-st trolley line. their journey by the Central-st, trolley line. There was a selid string of passenger cars from the Central's truin shed to Alabama-st. The suburban trains reaching the city between 7 and 8 o'clock, bringing in a large number of people, were also held in the yards, and the passengers left them and came down in street cars.

PAYING OFF THE STRIKERS.

The Erie Company yesterday ran its pay car from the East through East Buffalo into the Evidently the striker. yards at Louisiana-st. and been told to report there for their pay and discharge. The men gathered without demonstration about the car, being held away some distance, however, by at least 200 troops, who surronded it. A passageway was made by two lines of soldiers, and through this passageway the men were permitted to pass up to the pay

Continued on Second Page.

MINERS PUT TO ROUT.

COAL CREEK RELIEVED BY GENERAL CARNES AND HIS REINFORCEMENTS.

COLONEL ANDERSON DELIVERED INTO HIS HANDS SAFE AND SOUND-MINERS SURRENDER

WITHOUT A STRUGGLE AND MANY

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 19.-Uncertainty no longer marks the condition of things in the seat of war, as it is now generally called. Fort Anderson has been relieved by the arrival of reinforce ments, and is no longer in a state of siege. On the contrary, the tables are turned, and the miners, instead of being hunters of men, are hunted.

General Carnes, by his forced march from

Offuts Station, north of Clinton, to the neighborhood of the beleagured camp! reached there at daybreak in the rear of the line of rabble which marked the miner's lines. On his arrival on the ground a wild scene of confusion ensued. Scouts in advance of the line had either failed to do their duty or been captured; and the position of the miners was not known. The forward movement was cautiously made, General Carnes and his heterogeneous army of citizens and about 300 militia left the train at Offutts Station. fearing a trap somewhere on the railroad, and pushed forward across the country. As they cautionsly felt their way amid the rocks and rushing streams of the mountains, a sudden explosion from a bomb of dynamite startled the men as they shook the clogging mud from their overburdened shoes, or wrung the accumulated rainwater from their sodden clothing. From Offutts Coal Creek by the route taken by the column of General Carnes is a laborious climb, and as laborious a descent of a mountain pass as the foot-hills of the Cumberland range anywhere affords, and is a good eight miles as you go, but 1,000 as you slip," as one of the soldiers reing was found in this tiresome night march.

As the head of the column cautiously pushed

out from the cloud of for and darkness which had enveloped it, as it came down the side of the mountain! a shot rang out where all had been the stillness of death except for the steady tramp of the advancing column but an instant before. Young Walthall had got upon a rock to try and get a view, when he was struck by a ball and fell headong among his comrades, a corpse. body of miners had chosen a sheltered rock, which formed a natural defence, and from its shelter fired a volley which caused the only casualty. Curiously enough, the miners had taken no other provision to prevent the rear attack, their outposts being the voluntary service of a few men who felt the dangers of an exchange of clothing which capture would mean, for many of them realized that they would have to take the lock-step and wear the stripes of a convict if caught in their act of treason, and were on the alert for the first intimation of the approach of the military. A mad rush was made for the cover of the rocks and trees of the mountains. Not all were so craven, for a desultory firing began, and was kept up for a while. two of the militiamen were struck by their bullets.

Eighteen of the miners were captured, the rest having escaped into the woods General Carnes's advance guard at once formed into a charging line and after receiving a scattering volley from a few who failed to take the first opportunity of escaping, two of the sheriff's posse, John Walthall, a clerk in the offices of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Road, of Knoxville, and Bosh Givens, also of Knoxville, were shot and killed. This detachment had a most arduous task to perform in crossing the mountain at night in the midst of a heavy rain and lowering clouds of mist which made it impossible to dis tinguish objects more than a few feet away, with an unknown and supposedly alert enemy surrounding them. Every rock, bush and tree might be the hiding place of an enemy, and an almost certain fight in front of them when they should

arrive in the neighborhood of Camp Anderson. abled to reach their destination almost without disaster. At Clinton, before starting for the imnumerous gratuitous bits of information that the way was lined with dynamite and strong bodies of well armed and disciplined miners swarming on every side. Two bodies of dead miners were found after the skirmish, and several wounded were taker in and cared for. With these exceptions, the casnalties among the miners are unknown.

Between 125 and 150 more Chattanooga men started this afternoon, well armed, under command of a deputy sheriff.

Knoxville, Tenn , Aug. 19 .- General Carnes commands the situation, He has arrested 200 citiens of Coal Creek, and told the miners he would hold them until Colonel Anderson, who was taken when the camp was captured last night, was returned to him. They have delivered him to General Carnes alive and well. There has been fighting, but it is not known how much, nor what the loss of life is. Kentucky miners will not come through Knoxville, and if they go to Coal Creek, General Carnes will greet them. Carnes telegraphed that he is in possession, and has plenty of men and ammunition. Colonel Anderson was captured by five men coming under flag of truce. He was entired into the village by promises of safety: turning a corner, he met a mob who took him to a hotel and produced a letter to his lieutenant which was an order for the surrender of the stockade and fort. Though threatened with hanging, he steadily refused to sign the paper, and asked only that he be shot, and his grave marked so that his family could find it.

General Carnes held 100 miners as hostages for Colorel Anderson's safe return.

The fight began vesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A few minutes before 2 o'clock the miners began the attack. There were 3,000 of them, armed with all sorts of weapons. The return fire was ordered by Colonel Anderson, and a blaze of fire from every side of the fort belched out. Some were killed outright and many wounded. At the stockade they stopped, and men clam-

bered over the walls to release the convicts. The fort is some distance from the stockade and higher up. The doors and entrances were thrown open, and the miners were at last in possession. began to order the convicts to leave, and had them all captured, when Colonel Anderson assembled all his soldiers at the side miners were on, and moving the howitzer to that side, began to bombard them. The miners stopped in the work of releasing the convicts, and turned to get out of the way o the heavy fusilade of rifle bullets. Kgain and again their leaders begged them to fight, but they rushed down the hill to escape the furious on-slaught of the soldiers. With never a halt and never a rally, they reached the bottom of the hill, bearing twelve dead and more than twenty wounded miners with them. They hurried far out of sight and reach of the guns. They then collected their shattered and wounded forces, and it is feared there are more than a balf hundred wounded and more dead than reported. Coal Creek is forty miles from here, on the

Knexville and Ohio railway, with only one wire to it, and that a railroad circuit, manned by inexperi enced operators, who are completely terrorized by those in sympathy with the miners. Railroad people say there will be bo trains to Coal Creek to-day. Communication is cut off entirely. They fear dynamite and wreckers.

The trains from Nashville, bearing the Springfield Rifles and the Nashville Volunteers, arrived heree at 11 e'cleck. The men were joined at ense